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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER				
SHEIKH, HUMERA N				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary**Application No.**

09/719,183

Applicant(s)

KREIS ET AL.

Examiner

Humera N. Sheikh

Art Unit

1615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 9-11 and 13-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 9-11 and 13-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notices of Informal Patent Application.
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Status of the Application

Receipt of the Response after Non-Final Office Action and Applicant's Arguments/Remarks, filed 12/08/10 is acknowledged.

Claims 9-11 and 13-16 are pending in this action. No amendments to the claims have been made. Claims 1-8 and 12 were previously cancelled. Claims 9-11 and 13-16 remain rejected.

* * * * *

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 14 is indefinite because the limitation of “other polysaccharide fibers” in line 6 renders the claim unclear as to what additional polysaccharide fibers Applicant is referring to, asides from the fibers already recited. The term “other” renders the claim vague and confusing. The particular metes and bounds of the claim cannot be fully ascertained.

* * * * *

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 9-11 and 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carlisle (U.S. Pat. No. 3,824,996) in view of Dyer et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,899,893) and further in view of Bernardin et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,124,197).

Carlisle ('996) teaches highly absorbent pressure dressings for wounds substantially constructed from cellulosic, fibrous material formed in thin layers and adapted to be applied and affixed to curved surfaces of the human body (see claims and Abstract).

According to Carlisle, the dressings have a finely porous, highly dense fibrous construction which provides the dual advantages of dispersing absorbed exudates to a low interlayer adhesion level, and preventing healing tissues from becoming entangled with the dressing's fibrous material (col. 3, lines 53-67). Carlisle teaches the significance of speed of absorption, direction of absorption and the length of wicking (col. 4, lines 1-14). The chart at

column 4 demonstrates that the dressing of Carlisle absorbs fluid steadily and continuously (i.e., wicking) (see col. 4, lines 15-55).

Carlisle teaches that the dressing layer materials can absorb distilled water vertically against gravity continuously for more than 5 hours (see claim 4). Carlisle also teaches that the dressing, when affixed and held in place with retaining material, adapts to exert relatively even pressure on the wound surface which tends to improve the quality of the repair tissue formed during healing (claim 17).

The wound dressings can be applied to wounds, such as burns (col. 2, lines 63-67).

Suitable dressing materials taught includes hard and soft wood pulp (col. 5, lines 19-22) and fibrous dense cellulose materials (see claims 1, 5, 6, 18).

The particular method of treating an acute wound using a wound dressing and applying the wound dressing to the wound would be obvious in view of the disclosure of Carlisle. Carlisle clearly teaches highly absorbent pressure dressings for wounds, such as burns, constructed from cellulosic, fibrous material, whereby the dressings are applied and affixed to curved surfaces of the human body.

With regards to the amount of water (25 g/g) that can be absorbed in claims 13-15, Carlisle does not teach absorbing at least 25 g/g of deionized water. However, this limitation is a result-intended effect of the absorbent fibers and merely demonstrates the water-absorption capacity of the absorbent fibers. Moreover, note in particular that Carlisle vividly suggests and teaches highly absorbent dressings that are constructed from cellulosic and fibrous materials – the same materials used by Applicant. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would reasonably expect that the water-absorption capability of the absorbent fibers of Carlisle would be the same

as the water-absorption capability of Applicant's fibrous materials, based on usage of the same components, absent a showing of evidence to the contrary.

In any event, **Dyer et al.** ('893) are relied upon for their teaching of absorbent articles, such as wound dressings, having a vertical wicking capability of at least about 30 g/g, more preferably at least about 40 g/g. Particularly preferred foam absorbents will wick at least about 45 g/g. The foam absorbents of the invention wick a high capacity of the test fluid to a particular height at equilibrium (see reference column 1, lines 11-19); (col. 2, line 45); (col. 7, lines 41-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the absorbent articles of Dyer et al. within the teachings of Carlisle. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to do so with a reasonable expectation of success because Dyer et al. teach absorbent articles, particularly wound dressings and teach that their absorbent articles are able to wick at a high capacity at equilibrium, such as a vertical wicking capability of at least about 30 g/g, more preferably at least about 40 g/g and even at least about 45 g/g. The expected result would be a highly absorbent wound dressing that is beneficially used for the treatment of acute wounds.

Bernardin et al. ('197) are relied upon for the teaching of an absorbent web formed from inflated cellulose fibers whereby the web possesses improved vertical wicking properties (see col. 1, line 6 – col. 2, line 30); (col. 3, lines 16-28) and Abstract. The absorbent webs are suitable for use in forming absorbent products, such as dressings, incontinence products, feminine pads and the like (col. 6, lines 41-46). Suitable fibers used in the invention include natural fibers, such as wood fibers, cotton linters and cotton staple (col. 3, lines 46-58).

Bernardin et al. teach that as a general rule, the vertical wicking properties of a web will be considered improved when the web exhibits at least about a 20 percent increase in initial vertical wicking rate, vertical wicking capacity (at 15 or 30 minutes) or vertical fluid distribution (at a distance between nine and eighteen cm) when compared to a similar web (col. 4, lines 36-52).

Bernardin et al. teach that the improved vertical wicking properties of the webs allow fluid to be vertically wicked from one particular area of the web to another remote location on the web. The absorbent web is able to transport fluid from one location on the web to another location on the web, based on the improved vertical wicking properties (col. 7, lines 8-40).

It would have been obvious to incorporate the absorbent cellulose fibers that exhibit improved wicking properties within the highly absorbent pressure dressing of Carlisle. One of ordinary skill in the art would do so with a reasonable expectation of success because Bernardin et al. teach an absorbent web made of cellulosic fibers, for use in absorbent products such as dressings and teach that the vertical wicking properties allows the absorbent web to transport fluid from one location on the web to another location on the web, thus increasing the absorbent capacity of the absorbent web.

With regards to the claim limitation 'leaving the dressing in place for epithelial outgrowth and vertical wicking into the dressing to occur' recited in instant claim 13 and 15, the Examiner notes that this limitation does not impart patentable weight to the claims. The limitation is relative in terms of the time required in which epithelial outgrowth and/or vertical wicking occurs since the limitation fails to set forth any specific time or duration parameters that are required for epithelial outgrowth and vertical wicking to occur. Moreover, regarding the

limitation of “vertical wicking”, the Examiner notes that this limitation does not impart a patentable distinction over the explicit teachings of the art. The prior art teaches absorbent webs formed from cellulose fibers, used in dressings, whereby the absorbent webs demonstrate improved vertical wicking properties (see Bernardin). No unexpected results have been observed which would occur as a result of the particular direction of wicking (perpendicular wicking of the instant invention versus lateral wicking of the art). The art is well aware of providing for absorbent products that demonstrate enhanced wicking capabilities. Given the teachings of Carlisle, Dyer et al. and Bernardin et al. delineated above, the instant invention, when taken as a whole, would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/08/10 have been fully considered but were not found to be persuasive.

▪ **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112, 2nd paragraph:**

Applicant argued, “Applicants believe the expression ‘other polysaccharide fibers’ would be clear in the claim to one of ordinary skill in the art as referring to highly absorbent fibers that can absorb at least 25 g/g of deionized water and are polysaccharide fibers not already listed in the claim.”

This argument was not persuasive. It remains the position of the Examiner that the term “other” renders the phrase “other polysaccharide fibers” unclear as to what additional polysaccharide fibers Applicant is making reference to. The term does not specify nor direct one of ordinary skill in the art as to what additional polysaccharide fibers are being employed. The

term “other” renders the limitation vague and ambiguous. Accordingly, the 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph rejection has been maintained.

- **35 U.S.C. §103(a) Rejection of claims 9-11 and 13-16 over Carlisle (U.S. Pat. No. 3,824,996) in view of Dyer et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,899,893) and Bernardin et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,124,197):**

Applicant argued, “Carlisle is concerned with pressure dressings. According to Carlisle, pressure dressings are fundamental in the preparation of wounds for skin grafting. Carlisle does not consider his dressing as a substitute for a biological dressing, but rather as a preparation for it. Carlisle, would not, therefore, motivate the person of ordinary skill to use a fibrous dressing as a substitute for a biological dressing. Further, dressings of Carlisle are dense, laminar dressings that wick laterally and bar the movement of exudates perpendicular to the plane of the dressing.”

Applicant’s arguments have been considered, but were not found persuasive. Carlisle teaches highly absorbent pressure dressings for wounds substantially constructed from cellulosic, fibrous material formed in thin layers and adapted to be applied and affixed to curved surfaces of the human body (see claims and Abstract). The fact that Applicants dressing can be used as a substitute for biological dressings does not provide for a patentable distinction over the wound dressings of the art. The Carlisle wound dressings are formed of the same materials as that of Applicant’s dressing and therefore, the particular use of the dressing fails to impart a patentable distinction over the dressing of Carlisle. Moreover, the highly absorbent pressure dressings of Carlisle are used to treat wounds and thus read on the method of treatment of acute wounds

claimed by Applicant. Thus, the argument that Applicants use their dressings as a 'substitute for a biological dressing' does not distinguish over the art, which also recognizes methods of treating wounds by application of dressings to the wounds in order to treat such wounds.

Applicant argued, "Carlisle does not use the same material as is used in Applicant's dressings. Wood pulp is cellulose. Wood pulp is not highly absorbent modified cellulose as recited in Applicant's claims nor is it highly absorbent fibers that can absorb at least 25 g/g of deionized water as recited in Applicant's claims. The fact that the materials are different is illustrated by the different behavior of the materials."

This argument was not rendered persuasive. The wood pulp or cellulose material disclosed by Carlisle amply reads on the "highly absorbent modified cellulose" as recited in Applicant's claims as well as the "highly absorbent fibers that can absorb at least 25 g/g of deionized water" as recited in Applicant's claims. Note in particular, that instant claim 14, for instance, recites that "highly absorbent fibers that can absorb at least 25 g/g of deionized water" include "cellulose". As such the wood pulp (i.e., cellulose) taught by Carlisle meets the requirement of a "highly absorbent modified cellulose" as well as the "highly absorbent fibers that can absorb at least 25 g/g of deionized water" as recited in Applicant's claims. In addition, the behavioral properties of the wood pulp (cellulose) would also be the same, based on the same component, (cellulose) absent a showing of evidence to the contrary.

Applicant argued, "Example 1 shows that the dressing remained in place for 14 days, whereas in Carlisle, the emphasis is on the dressing being changed".

This was not persuasive since the specific features of Example 1 are not recited in the instant claims; the claims are more generic in scope and do not require any specific time frame

with regards to duration of application of the dressing. Moreover, Carlisle states that their wound dressing can be left on the skin for extended periods of time, such as two or more weeks (col. 3, lines 54-67).

Applicant argued, “Carlisle does not teach that the dressing is left in place or vertical wicking and does not suggest that there would be any advantage in vertical wicking”.

This argument was not persuasive. Carlisle recognizes that their wound dressing can be left on the skin for extended periods of time, such as two or more weeks, if desired (col. 3, lines 54-67). Applicants desire that their wound dressing is left in place, however this step does not impart any unexpected results or a patentable distinction over the Carlisle reference teachings. With regard to vertical wicking, Carlisle teaches that speed and direction of absorption and length of wicking is important for their dressing. While vertical wicking is not explicitly discussed, the reference of Bernardin et al. is relied upon for the teaching of absorbent webs formed from cellulose fibers, used in dressings, whereby the absorbent webs demonstrate improved vertical wicking properties. Thus, this limitation has been met.

Applicant argued, “The Action relies on Dyer, et al. to supply the deficiencies of Carlisle. However, there must be a suggestion in Carlisle to do so. Carlisle is concerned with pressure dressings that have limited compressibility. The dressing material of Dyer is foam, and it is well known that foams are highly compressible. Thus, a person having ordinary skill in the art would not substitute the foam of Dyer et al. for the lamellar dressing of Carlisle in order to improve the Carlisle dressing. Dyer does not demonstrate vertical wicking.”

These arguments were not found persuasive. While Carlisle teach lateral wicking, rather than vertical wicking, Dyer et al. are relied upon to demonstrate that it is well known in the art to

employ absorbent articles, such as wound dressings that have vertical wicking capability of at least about 30 g/g. Applicant's argument that "Carlisle teaches limited compressibility pressure dressings whereas Dyer is directed to a highly compressible foam" was not persuasive since both references are directed to highly absorbent articles used for wound dressing applications. The secondary reference of Dyer, relied upon for demonstrating vertical wicking capacity (i.e., at least about 40 g/g), amply fills the deficiency of Carlisle. Thus, this is a sufficient criterion to combine the references. Applicants stated that the "wicking in Dyer is the wicking of a vertically held strip of a test material against gravity." Thus, the Examiner relies on the tertiary reference of Bernardin et al. Bernardin et al. is relied upon for the teaching of absorbent webs formed from cellulose fibers, used in dressings, whereby the absorbent webs demonstrate improved vertical wicking properties. The improved vertical wicking properties allow for transport of fluid from one location on the web to another remote location, thus providing for increased absorbent capacity of the absorbent web.

Applicant argued, "Bernardin does not teach vertical wicking in the same sense as it is used in Applicant's claims to mean wicking in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the dressing."

This argument was not persuasive. While Bernardin does not teach vertical wicking in the manner that it refers to wicking in a direction 'perpendicular to the plane of the dressing', the Examiner notes that this limitation does not establish any patentable distinction that would accrue over the explicit reference teachings, which provides for the same components as claimed by Applicant. Namely, Bernardin is sufficient for their teaching of absorbent webs formed from cellulose fibers, used in dressings, whereby the absorbent webs demonstrate improved vertical

wicking properties, as noted above. No unexpected results have been observed which would occur as a result of the particular direction of wicking (perpendicular wicking of the instant invention versus lateral wicking of the art). The art is well aware of providing for absorbent products that demonstrate enhanced wicking capabilities.

Applicant argued, "Applicants' dressing and method are highly unusual in that, when used in the treatment of acute wounds, the dressing adheres to the wound and forms a crust. This type of behavior would usually only be seen with a biological dressing such as allograft, and it is a truly surprising discovery. That the dressing adheres to the wound and acts like a biological dressing when it is not is an unexpected result. Applicants believe that this is due to the modulation of the inflammatory response caused by the vertical wicking property of the dressing. The unexpected results of vertical wicking are also shown in the Examples."

These arguments were not found convincing. The prior art in combination recognizes and teaches wound dressings/absorbent web articles for the treatment of wounds whereby the dressings/webs possess improved vertical wicking properties - the same result sought herein by Applicant. Thus, it cannot be seen as to how the prior art would be so distinguished from the instant invention as to render the claims non-obvious. "[T]he discovery of a previously unappreciated property of a prior art composition, or of a scientific explanation for the prior art's functioning, does not render the old composition patentably new to the discoverer." *Atlas Powder Co. v. Ireco Inc.*, 190 F.3d 1342, 1347, 51 USPQ2d 1943, 1947 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Thus the claiming of a new use, new function or unknown property which is inherently present in the prior art does not necessarily make the claim patentable. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1254, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977).

Applicant argued, "Carlisle's dressings cannot be left in place for vertical wicking to occur as Carlisle's dressing does not permit vertical wicking to occur. The rejection relies on Bernardin for teaching absorbent webs with vertical wicking properties. The wicking of Bernardin is perpendicular to the vertical wicking of Applicant's claims. In relation to the wound, this wicking is lateral not vertical."

These arguments were not persuasive. No patentability is seen in the particular direction of wicking (perpendicular wicking of the instant invention versus lateral wicking of the art). The art is well aware of providing for absorbent products that demonstrate enhanced wicking capabilities. Moreover, the claim limitation of "for epithelial outgrowth and vertical wicking to occur" is a future-intended property or effect that the wound dressing would possess. Applicant has not shown that the prior art's dressings would not at all be capable of this intended property.

Lastly, Applicant argued, "Neither, Carlisle, Dyer, nor Bernardin mentions that vertical wicking could be an advantage in a dressing used to treat acute wounds".

This was not persuasive. "The fact that appellant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious." Ex parte Obiaya, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985). In this instance, the prior art is well aware of the benefits and advantages that accrue as a result of vertical wicking. For these reasons, the rejections of record have been maintained.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

--No claims are allowed at this time.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Humera N. Sheikh whose telephone number is (571) 272-0604. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday during regular business hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert A. Wax, can be reached on (571) 272-0623. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have any questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Humera N. Sheikh/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1615

hns

February 12, 2011

